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GREAT BRITAIN.**Liverpool—Typhus Fever.**

Consul Washington reports the occurrence of 2 cases of typhus fever with 1 death during the week ended August 24, 1912, and 1 case with 1 death during the week ended September 14, 1912.

GUATEMALA.**Poliomyelitis.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Ames, at Puerto Barrios, reports September 29, 1912, the presence of a case of poliomyelitis in hospital at Dartmouth, a locality situated 28 miles inland and on the railway. The case occurred in a native.

HAWAII.**Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.**

During the week ended September 7, 1912, 752 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,918 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 190 rats were examined. No plague infection was found.

The last case of human plague occurred at Pepeekeo, Hawaii, September 13, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found at Olaa, Hawaii, September 9, 1912.

INDIA**Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.**

Dr. A. S. Allan, surgeon to the American consulate general, reports: During the week ended July 27, 1912, 49 deaths from cholera and 7 from plague were reported at Calcutta; in all Bengal, 7 cases of plague, with 7 deaths; in all India, 417 cases of plague, with 302 deaths.

Madras—Cholera Epidemic.

Consul Olivares reports August 29: Cholera has been officially declared epidemic in Madras. During a period of 11 days ended August 28, 1912, 103 cases, with 72 deaths, were reported. On August 28 there were reported 11 cases, with 8 deaths. The native Hindoo and Eurasian districts of the city are those most seriously infected. The disease shows a tendency to attack all classes equally, but the greater number of cases has been among Hindoos.

ITALY.**Cholera in Sardinia.**

From September 4 to 10, 1912, there were reported at Cagliari, island of Sardinia, 13 cases of cholera with 3 deaths.